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in  
NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA



ALLEGHENY FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION  
FOREST MANAGEMENT



United States Department of Agriculture

ALLEGHENY FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION\*

Occasional Paper No. 3  
U. S. Forest Service

Philadelphia, Pa.  
April 15, 1941

FOREST PLANTATIONS IN NORTHWESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

by J. E. Hetzel, Junior Forester

During the past 40 years a total of approximately 222,000 acres have been planted to forest trees throughout Pennsylvania. More than one-half, or 130,000 acres of this total, was planted during the 11 year period 1928-1940. Plantations classed as successful covered 170,000 acres in 1939, or about 76 percent of the total area planted. At the present rate of nursery production and planting (an average of 11,000 acres per year), it will take 136 years to plant up the 1,500,000 acres of idle land estimated to be suited to reforestation.<sup>1/</sup>

The present and possible future planting program is large; therefore important benefits from advances in technique which will insure greater field survival and better choice of tree species for given sites are to be anticipated.

Past reforestation efforts in northwestern Pennsylvania have, in turn, featured the use of white pine, Scotch pine, and red pine. Norway spruce has been in general favor over the last four decades, but has occupied a secondary place in the program. Other native and introduced spruces, pines, larches, hemlock, and the hardwoods have fluctuated in popularity but have been planted in minor numbers.

At the present time there is a need for a general review of the question of what species to plant and where they should be planted. Does a detailed examination of past red pine plantations reveal any weakness in this species likely to place it in a "doubtful" or hazardous class, along with white pine and Scotch pine? Can a greater use be successfully made of the various native hardwoods? Which of the commonly planted tree species is relatively more successful in producing well-formed trees of good height and diameter growth in older plantations?

To answer some of the above questions, an examination was made of 73 older plantations, limited for the sake of uniformity to those made on old fields, pastures, or other cleared lands. This survey

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<sup>1/</sup> Meek, C. R. 1932. The idle land problem in Pennsylvania. Service Letter, Penna. Dept. Forests and Waters. Series 3, No. 482.

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\* In cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania.



was made in 1939 by the Station in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. These plantations represent the more successful early plantings made in both the "Northwestern Glaciated" and the "High Plateaus" sections of the northern Allegheny Plateau at elevations of 1,000 feet or more. With a few exceptions they were 20 years or more in total age from seed. Many were on private land in farm ownership though some had been made on abandoned fields in the State Forest, and practically all had shown good initial survival and were fairly well stocked at the present time.

Preliminary selection of plantations to be visited was made from records of nursery stock shipments made prior to 1920, on file at the District Forester's offices. The attempt was made to secure a representative cross-section of the territory covered, for as wide a variety of species as possible. In approximately one out of three shipments traced in the field no further records were available due to subsequent failure of the stock to survive after planting.<sup>2/</sup> The 73 plantations were located and field measurements secured with the aid of personnel made available by the District Foresters of the Susquehannock, Kittanning, and Cornplanter Districts.<sup>3/</sup> Detailed records of the location, elevation, age, original spacing, survival, vigor, soil and litter conditions, and tree measurements by species were kept for each plantation. A partial summary of these data is given in the attached table.

### Results of Study

The results of this study show that red pine generally had the best survival, was the best formed species, and grew best in diameter, when compared with each other species.<sup>4/</sup> It was, however, surpassed by jack pine, European and Japanese larch, in average

- 2/ Various causes of failure were found: grazing by cattle, excessive weevil damage, brush competition, fire, theft, and improper planting. In general, it was almost impossible to obtain complete information as to origin of seed, nursery from which shipped, age-class of stock, method of planting, or site and weather conditions at the time of planting, though efforts to talk with the original owners and planters were made.
- 3/ The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Messrs. Paul Duck, Chester Lilly and R. A. McKie of the above Districts for their assistance in the field, and to their respective District Foresters for their cooperation in making such assistance possible.
- 4/ Previous surveys of young plantations on Allegheny National Forest by the Station have already shown red pine to be the most successful in survival on all except the wet sites.





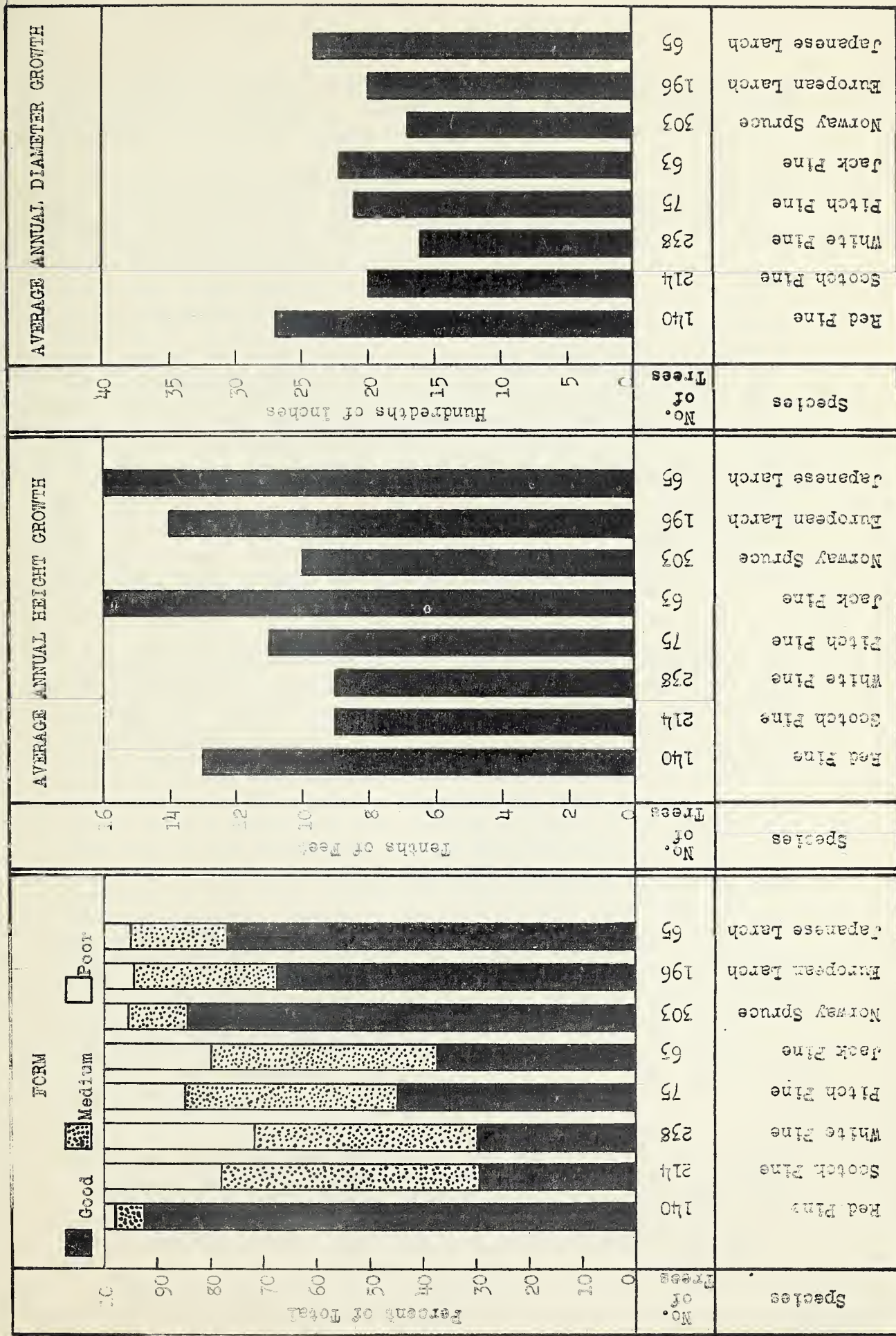


Fig. 1 Growth and Form of Major Planting Species



annual height growth (Figure 1). The superior form of red pine was evident in all plantations measured and was observed in many others inspected throughout the entire area of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Since these are picked plantations in which certain species have survived successfully, or with fair success, for a number of years, it is best to discount the figures of estimated present survival, in evaluating the relative performance of each. In these older successful plantations the quality and growth rate of the individual stems sampled seems to be a better measure of the capacity of the given species to produce useful products and to reach maturity.<sup>5/</sup> A relative performance index based on these qualities was computed for each species and is shown graphically in Figure 2 for the eight species most commonly planted. The indexes are computed separately for all plots and for a representative group of plots on well-drained sites in which a single species was planted or in which a mixture was dominated by a single species. The basis for this theoretical rank of low to high makes use of three criteria, (1) form, (2) height growth, and (3) diameter growth, each of which has been given equal weight. The superiority of red pine and Japanese larch is indicated in both graphs. Jack pine and European larch follow, though interchanging positions in the two graphs. Pitch pine dropped to seventh place in the selected group of plots due to the elimination of stands on better than average sites.

Before a final choice of species to be planted is made, the indications obtained from Figures 1 and 2 must be supplemented by information on the size of stock required for early survival, site and competitive conditions in the area to be planted, and the relative susceptibility of the young growth stages to climatic and biotic damage. While Japanese larch ranks with red pine in growth and form, it is, like European larch, readily damaged by frost and much less successful from the standpoint of early survival. Norway spruce makes a relatively poor showing in Figure 2 due to the fact that most of the plantations sampled were mixtures in which it was seriously crowded. Even white pine and Scotch pine are more nearly the equal of the other conifers if stems of medium as well as good form are included. Damage to the form of white pine caused by repeated weeviling can be greatly reduced by means of close spacing and mixed planting. Present day white pine plantings in northwestern Pennsylvania have, however, all too often been unsuccessful due to competition with more rapidly growing associates in mixed plantations and to hardwood and brush competition on old burns. Browsing by deer and rabbits and injury by domestic stock, in addition to severe weevil damage, frequently result in poor survival and inferior form of the surviving trees. Protection from the white pine blister rust is also essential.

<sup>5/</sup> Morey, 1935, has devised a so-called "Success Index" for young forest plantations, under 15 years of age, in which total age, total height, and percent survival are used as criteria of success, but this is not applicable to older plantations. Technical Note No. 16. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station.





Theoretical  
Highest Rank

Based on data from all plots.  
regardless of site or  
stand conditions

Based on data from arbitrarily selected  
average stands on medium sites:  
limited to pure plantations  
(or mixtures in which the  
species in question  
is dominant).

Median

Theoretical  
Lowest Rank



Fig. 2 Relative Performance of Major Planting Species, Based on Form, Height Growth and Diameter Growth



Only a few plantations of rarely planted species such as Japanese red and black pine, northern white-cedar, and various native hardwood species were found. These are listed in the partial summary of plot data in the attached table and will be given but brief mention. With one exception, shown in Figure 4, the Japanese pines were of poor form and cannot be recommended for field planting, except on an experimental basis, until more is known as to seed sources adapted to American conditions. Northern white-cedar (*Arborvitae*) was a failure in the one plantation encountered.

#### Success of Hardwood Species

One plantation each of sugar maple, yellow poplar, red oak, black locust, black walnut, and two of white ash were located. Few of these were successful in terms of good form, though the growth rate of black walnut compares favorably with that of the conifers. Yellow poplar mixed with European larch on a very favorable site has held its own and is now in excellent condition as to spacing and thriftiness. Soil building processes are very active in this plantation. The black locust on the Fox Estate near Foxburg, Pennsylvania, was planted in 1860 and developed into a thrifty stand, yielding occasional timbers for a nearby oil lease, but is now an open decadent stand (Figure 5) subject to borer attack.

White ash has been rather widely planted for several decades, but failures greatly outnumber the successful plantations. Plot 72 demonstrates the possibility of establishing white ash in mixture with conifers on relatively frost-free sites. On Allegheny National Forest past experience has shown that white ash cannot be used successfully on exposed sites where conifers thrive. Red oak is less damaged by frost and grows well as shown by Plot 59.

#### Soil Conditions in Plantations

Conifers planted on cleared ground for a number of years had developed distinct needle litter and humus profiles, in some cases tending toward an earthworm mull on the better sites. All except a few plots were on well-drained soils varying in texture from clay loams and silt loams to fine sandy or gravelly loams and stony loams. A colorimetric test of pH was made for the upper mineral soil at depths of 6 to 8 inches for various tree species planted. It is evident that the conifers are tolerant of a rather wide range of pH values as shown by Figure 3. Soil acidities generally center around pH 5.0 for all species. Averages were obtained by converting pH values to specific acidity as outlined by Wherry, 1922.<sup>6/</sup>

<sup>6/</sup> Wherry, E. T. 1922. Soil acidity and a field method for its measurement. *Ecology* 1:160-173.





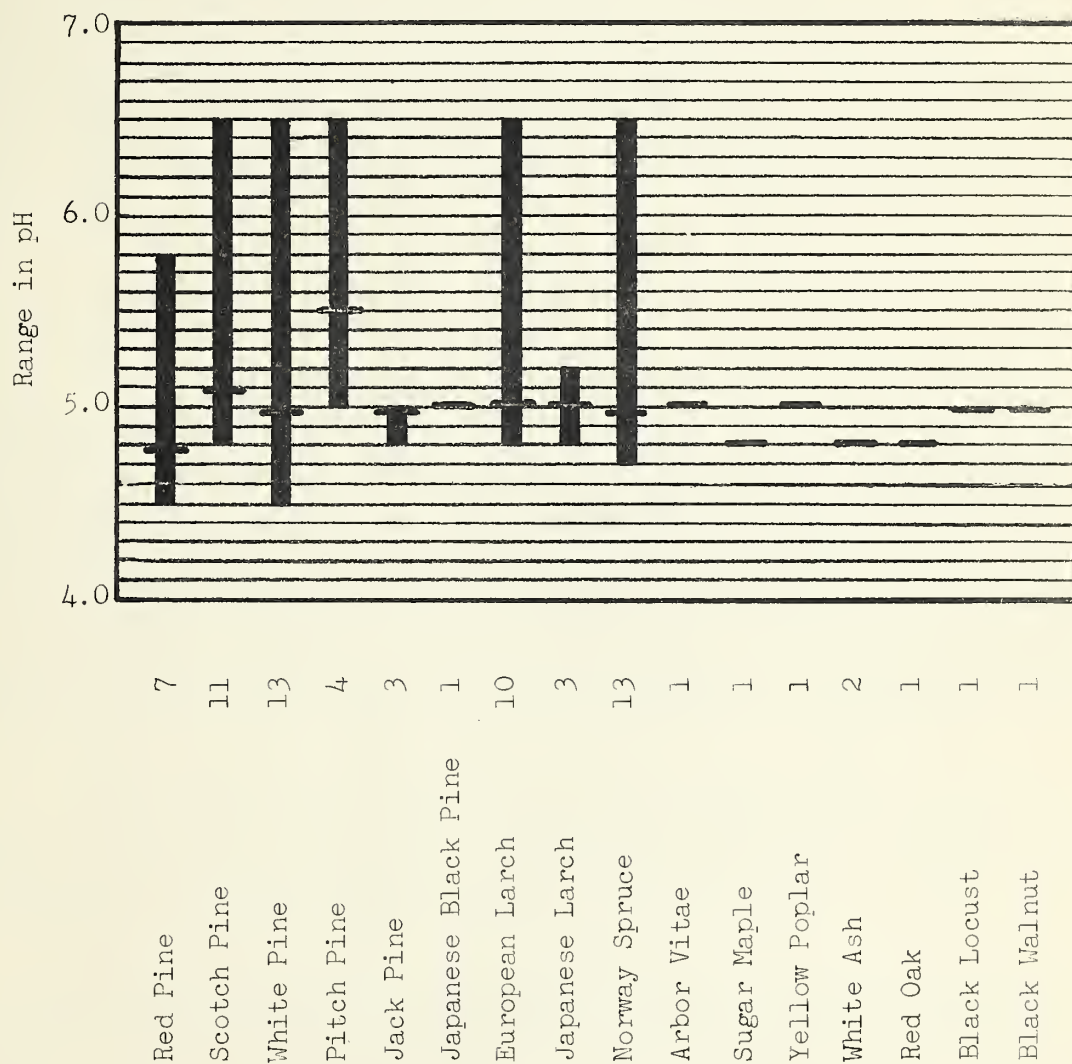


Fig. 3. The pH Reaction of Soils in Plantations

Average pH is indicated thus —



## Mixed Versus Pure Plantations

During the course of this survey certain observations on species development in row mixtures and in small pure blocks indicate the latter to be preferable as a planting method. Due to differences in growth rate of various species and the fact that a given site is seldom equally favorable to two or more species it is inevitable that, as the crowns close, one species will dominate the other if they are planted in alternate rows or other stemwise mixtures. The alternate suppressed rows, which as a rule drop out fairly early, leave an undesirable oblong spacing of the dominants and add nothing in the way of marketable thinnings. Block mixtures would avoid this extra cost of planting and loss of planting material and, at the same time, if kept to a reasonably small size will avoid the hazards of large pure plantations.

## Conclusions

It is evident that, on the old field and other cleared sites studied, the conifers as a class are much more successful in producing desirable forest plantations than the hardwoods. Red pine has made an excellent record in these older plantations and is to be recommended above other commonly planted species for use on open upland sites in northwestern Pennsylvania. On frost free sites the larches offer promise of rapid and successful development. Two hard pines, jack and pitch pine, grow on both fertile and depleted agricultural soils and can be used with reasonable assurance of success. Norway spruce, despite its slow initial growth as compared to the pines, is a desirable planting species judging from the high survival, good vigor, and excellent form of trees sampled in older plantations of northwestern Pennsylvania.

Until more successful planting techniques are devised and seedlings of known seed sources capable of quality growth under given climatic conditions are available, it will probably be best to confine the planting of Scotch pine, and the various hardwood species studied, to small areas on an experimental basis.

White pine was formerly the most valuable conifer in this part of the State and grew well when natural reproduction got a start after catastrophes in the virgin forest. The present study shows it to be inferior to other species in growth and form when planted on old field sites. Continued experimentation is necessary to determine how best to protect white pine from weevil and to secure successful natural pruning, while at the same time maintaining growth rates sufficiently to prevent suppression by associates. Though white pine cannot be recommended for large scale planting, either on abandoned fields or old burns, on the showing made by these older plantations, it is a species well worth continued efforts to devise successful means for propagation and development in both plantations and natural old field stands.



Plot No.	Species	Location		Elev. Above Sea Level (ft.)	Age From Seed (years)	F) (noted)	REMARKS
		Town	County				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)
38	Red pine	Austin	Potter	1600	24		M-Formerly cult., grazed. 3 rows WP $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ betw. RP rows.
51	Red pine	Coudersport	Potter	1700	22		M-Deteriorated site.
24	Red pine	Girard	Erie	937	23		M-Deep fertile soil.
26	Red pine	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	22		M-Dense stand; injury from roosting birds; humus pH 4.0.
17	Red pine	Townville	Crawford	1442	22		M-Occasional BO, BC reproduction.
12	Red pine	Polk	Venango	1150	19		M-Pruned to 9' about 1937; dominates inter-planted WP rows.
3	Red pine	Polk	Venango	1400	14		M-Formerly in pasture.
40	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	2260	27		M-Rumie development barely noticeable.
32	Scotch pine	Bruin	Potter	1400	26		M-Formerly in pasture.
45	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	1800	24		M-Silt and shale base soil.
23	Scotch pine	Girard	Erie	937	23		M-Deep fertile soil; loose mull structure.
53	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	1720	24		M-Deteriorated site.
29	Scotch pine	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	23		M-Evidence of stagnation noted.
2	Scotch pine	Franklin	Venango	1300	12 to 17		M-Failures replaced currently. Light overstory of oak. Growth rate based on whorl count and height.
36	Scotch pine	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	22		M-Approx. 20% WP; good agril. soil, formerly cultivated.
6	Scotch pine	Polk	Venango	1100	18		P-Pruned to 8'-9' about 1937. Old pasture.
70	Scotch pine	Kittanning	Armstrong	1100	16		P-Unpruned. Formerly cultivated.
4	Scotch pine	Polk	Venango	1400	15		P-Abandoned farm; depleted fertility.
50	White pine	Odin	Potter	2000	31		P-Soil compact prior to plowing and planting. Some surface washing-exposed roots.
5	White pine	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	29		P-Thinning needed.
39	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	2260	25		M-Consid. weevil and snow damage
47	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	1800	25		M-Heavily weeviled; pruning, thinning needed.
63	White pine	Foxburg	Clarion	1300	24		M-Heavily weeviled; old field planting; subsoil slightly mottled.
52	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	1720	24		M-1 WP to 5 SP, approximately. Light weeviling.
21	White pine	Girard	Erie	937	23		M-Fertile agricultural soil
1	White pine	Franklin	Venango	1300	18 to 22		M-Lt. oak overstory; reinforcement plantings currently. Growth rate based on whorl count and height.
27	White pine	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	23		M-Acid (pH 4.0) litter, roosting bird injury.
75	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	1700	23		M-Row-by-row mix. EL, WP, WA, NS. Heavy weevil.
16	White pine	Coopers town	Venango	1424	22		P-Heavily weeviled.
37	White pine	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	23		M-1 WP to 5 SP approximately.
13	White pine	Polk	Venango	1150	19		M-Good decomp of litter; formerly pastured.
43	Pitch pine	Coudersport	Potter	1800	24		M-Good decomp of litter; formerly cultivated, pastured.
25	Pitch pine	Girard	Erie	937	23		M-Fertile agricultural soil
68	Pitch pine	Kittanning	Armstrong	1140	21		P-Formerly cultivated; good decomp; clayey subsoil.
14	Pitch pine	Polk	Venango	1160	19		P-Rather poor under-drainage.
69	Jack pine	Kittanning	Armstrong	1100	25		P-Fairly rapid decomposition. Formerly cultivated.
62	Jack pine	Cloe	Jefferson	1260	25		P-Windbreak planting; stand conditions absent.
20	Jack pine	Townville	Crawford	1442	22		M-Formerly in pasture.
15	Jap. black pine	Polk	Venango	1390	18		P-Decomp. fairly rapid. Formerly grazed.
48	Norway spruce	Burning Well	McKean	1750	33		P-Planted on old log-landing.
49	Norway spruce	Burning Well	McKean	1620	33		P-Formerly pastured.
61	Norway spruce	Coudersport	Potter	1720	25		M-Rumie pH 6.0; spruce gall aphid injury.
66	Norway spruce	Kittanning	Armstrong	1140	25		P-Formerly cultivated.
41	Norway spruce	Coudersport	Potter	2260	25		M-Formerly cultivated.
65	Norway spruce	Foxburg	Clarion	1300	25		M-Under-drainage fair.
46	Norway spruce	Coudersport	Potter	1800	25		M-Formerly cultivated; part orchard.
54	Norway spruce	Coudersport	Potter	1700	23		M-Deteriorated site.
28	Norway spruce	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	22		M-Severe competition from alternate species.
22	Norway spruce	Girard	Erie	937	23		M-Good agricultural soil.
18	Norway spruce	Townville	Crawford	1442	22		M-Many NS shaded out by other conifers.
11	Norway spruce	Beaver	Beaver	1100	23		P-Steep south east slope, formerly grazed.
7	Norway spruce	Polk	Venango	1100	18		P-Crowns closed; dominance well expressed.
33	European larch	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	31		M-Understocked, mixed EL and yellow poplar.
60	European larch	Coudersport	Potter	1720	25		M-Random-row mixture, on steep south slope.
71	European larch	Knox	Clarion	1320	25		M-EL scattered among poor WP.
64	European larch	Foxburg	Clarion	1300	24		P-Slightly mottled subsoil.
42	European larch	Coudersport	Potter	2260	24		M-Only a few scattered EL have survived competition; dominated by WP in the alternate rows.
44	European larch	Coudersport	Potter	1800	24		M-Low initial survival; excellent subsequent growth.
56	European larch	Coudersport	Potter	1720	23		M-Alternate rows of RP, WP, WA and NS.
19	European larch	Townville	Crawford	1442	22		M-Survival limited to edges of mixed plantation.
8	European larch	Polk	Venango	1200	18		P-Narrow strip, suppressed by adjoining SP. Hard compact subsoil. Formerly grazed.
31	European larch	Yatesboro	Armstrong	1250	26		P-Formerly cultivated, grazed. Rather open stand.
9	Japanese larch	Reynoldsville	Jefferson	1625	24		P-Low initial survival (probably frost); severe glaze damage (Mar. '39); uninjured trees making good growth.
55	Japanese larch	Coudersport	Potter	1720	19		M-Planted in plowed counter-wise furrows.
67	Japanese larch	Kittanning	Armstrong	1140	16		P-Formerly cultivated. Basal crook prevalent.
30	Arbor Vitae	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	22		M-Failure due to competition of other conifers.
57	Sugar maple	Coudersport	Potter	1750	42		P-Stand not yet closed.
34	Yellow poplar	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	30		M-Understocked mixed stand; EL and yellow poplar.
72	White ash	Coudersport	Potter	1700	24		M-WP in admixture. Closed stand.
58	White ash	Coudersport	Potter	1700	22		- Border row; stand conditions absent.
59	Red oak	Coudersport	Potter	1700	16		- Local seed in a border row; stand conditions absent.
35	Black locust	Foxburg	Clarion	1150	80		P-Many thrifty individuals, but stand as a whole is understocked, poor. Occasional cutting for oil rigging. Borer injury.
10	Black walnut	Reynoldsville	Jefferson	1750	31		P-Small remnant group; heavy nut crops.

\*Dominant, codominant and open grown trees only.

rch EL; Norway spruce NS; Japanese larch JL; northern red





## PARTIAL SUMMARY OF PLOT DATA

Plot No.	Species	Location		Elev. Above Sea Level (ft.)	Age From Seed (years)	Original Spacing (ft.)	No. Of Trees Meas.	Est. Free Survival %	Vigor, Condition	Crown Class				Form			Height (ft.)				*Av. An. Height Growth	*Dev. from Sp. Av. (%)	D. b. h. (in.)				*Av. Annual Diam. Growth	*Dev. from Sp. Av. (%)	Soil			Needle Litter (B) Humus (B) Partially Decomposed Litter (F) Brush (B) and Barbecue Cover (V) (absent except as noted)	B E M A R K S  Initial letter indicates whether mixed (M) or pure (P) planting.
		Town	County							No. Dom.	No. Co-D	No. I.S.	No. Open	No. Good	No. Med.	No. Poor	Max.	Min.	Av. All C.C.	*Av.			Max.	Min.	Av. all C.C.	Av. D & C only			Kind	Drainage	pB		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
38	Red pine	Austin	Potter	1600	24	7 x 14	25	90	Excellent	-	22	3	-	22	2	1	40.0	29.1	35.3	36.2	1.5	+15	9.3	6.0	7.9	9.0	.38	+41	Stony loam	V.Good	5.0	1 1/2" N, 1/2" B	M-Formerly cult., grassed. 3 rows WP 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 betw. RP rows.
51	Red pine	Coudersport	Potter	1700	22	6 x 6	25	85	Excellent	-	25	-	-	24	1	-	37.1	26.5	32.1	32.1	1.5	+15	7.7	4.0	5.9	5.9	.27	0	Gravelly loam	V.Good	4.8	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 0-1/2" B	M-Deteriorated site.
24	Red pine	Oltrad	Erie	937	23	4 x 4	10	85	Excellent	-	10	-	-	9	1	-	28.9	25.6	27.3	27.3	1.2	-8	7.3	4.5	6.0	6.0	.26	-4	Fine sandy loam	Good	5.8	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 1 1/2" B	M-Deep fertile soil.
26	Red pine	Hartstown	Crawford	1152	22	5 x 5	20	80	Good	-	20	-	-	16	3	1	28.7	21.7	26.4	26.4	1.2	-8	7.5	3.3	5.6	5.6	.25	-7	Silty clay loam	Good	5.0	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 0-1/2" B	M-Dense stand; injury from roosting birds; humus pB 4.0.
17	Red pine	Townville	Crawford	1442	22	4 x 4	20	75	Good	1	17	2	-	20	-	-	38.0	26.9	32.0	32.3	1.5	+15	6.7	3.3	5.2	5.3	.24	-11	Fine sandy loam	V.Good	4.8	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 0-1/2" B	M-Occasional RO, BG reproduction.
12	Red pine	Polk	Venango	1150	19	6 x 6	20	98	Excellent	-	20	-	-	18	2	-	29.6	22.4	26.5	26.5	1.4	+8	7.0	3.6	5.4	5.4	.28	+4	Fine sandy loam	Good	4.5	3/4" N, 1/2" F, 1" B, Occas. VA BG and SW reprod.	M-Pruned to 9' about 1937; dominates inter-planted WP rows.
3	Red pine	Polk	Venango	1400	14	6 x 6	20	90	Excellent	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	16.6	11.1	14.2	14.2	1.0	-23	4.6	1.7	2.7	2.7	.19	-30	Fine sandy loam	Good	4.5	1/2"-3/4" N; slow decomp.	M-Formerly in pasture.
40	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	2260	27	4 x 4 1/2	15	60	Fair	-	14	-	1	1	8	6	29.2	22.8	26.0	26.0	0.9	-10	7.5	4.2	5.8	5.6	.21	+5	Stony sandy loam	Good	5.0	1/2" N, 1/2" F	M-Humus development barely noticeable.
32	Scotch pine	Bruin	Butler	1400	26	3 x 3	20	49	Good	8	10	2	-	8	9	3	42.1	26.3	36.4	37.2	1.4	+40	7.2	3.6	5.4	5.6	.22	+10	Gravelly sandy la.	Good	5.0	1/2" N, 1/2" F, 1/2" B	M-Formerly in pasture.
45	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	1800	24	4 x 4	20	60	Poor	-	19	1	-	1	2	17	28.6	18.5	23.8	24.1	1.0	0	6.4	2.7	4.9	4.9	.20	0	Stony silt loam	Fair	6.5	3/4" N, earthwn mull, lt. B	M-Silt and shale base soil.
23	Scotch pine	Clirard	Erie	937	23	4 x 4	12	85	Excellent	-	12	-	-	5	7	-	30.1	24.4	27.1	27.1	1.2	+20	6.6	3.0	4.6	4.6	.19	+15	Fine sandy loam	Good	5.8	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 1 1/2" B	M-Deep fertile soil; loose mull structure.
53	Scotch pine	Coudersport	Potter	1720	24	5 x 5	25	80	Poor	-	25	-	-	15	10	-	27.2	18.5	23.2	23.2	0.9	-10	5.1	3.3	4.2	4.3	.19	-5	Oravelly loam	V.Good	4.8	3/4" N, 3/4" F, 1" B	M-Deteriorated site.
29	Scotch pine	Hartstown	Orawford	1152	23	5 x 5	20	80	Poor	-	19	1	-	9	11	-	31.3	23.4	26.8	26.9	1.2	+20	5.1	3.3	4.2	4.3	.19	-5	Silty clay loam	Fair	5.0	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F, 1 1/2" B, mod. decomp.	M-Evidence of stagnation noted.
2	Scotch pine	Franklin	Venango	1300	12 to 17	6 x 6	20	40	Good	-	-	-	20	Fair	to	Good	12.0	-	-	-	0.7	-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Good	5.0	Light leaf litter, earthwn mull.	M-Failures replaced currently. Light overstory of oak.
36	Scotch pine	Foxburg	Clerion	1150	22	4 x 6	22	78	Excellent	12	6	4	-	10	11	1	30.1	15.7	23.7	24.9	1.1	+10	5.5	2.5	4.0	4.3	.20	0	Fine sandy loam	Good	5.0	1" B; profile undeveloped	M-Approx. 20% WP; good agri. soil, formerly cultivated.
6	Scotch pine	Polk	Venango	1100	18	6 x 6	20	87	V.Good	6	14	-	-	4	10	6	27.1	18.8	23.1	23.1	1.3	+30	5.4	2.8	4.4	4.4	.24	+20	Gravelly silt loam	Good	5.0	3/4" N; decomp. slow; mull str	M-Pruned to 8'-9' about 1937. Old pasture.
70	Scotch pine	Kittanning	Armstrong	1100	16	5 x 5	20	84	Good	-	20	-	-	9	8	3	26.9	18.0	22.3	22.3	1.4	+40	7.4	3.0	4.3	4.3	.27	+35	* Clayey silt loam	Good	5.0	1" N; mull-like structure	M-Unpruned. Formerly cultivated.
4	Scotch pine	Polk	Venango	1400	15	6 x 6	20	90	Good	7	9	4	-	16	3	1	21.0	12.9	17.7	18.8	1.2	+20	4.8	1.6	3.4	3.7	.25	+50	Fine sandy loam	* Good	5.5	1/2"-3/4" N; slow decomp.	P-Abandoned farm; depleted fertility.
50	White pine	Odin	Potter	2000	31	4 x 4	20	90	Good	-	20	-	-	2	14	4	37.5	24.6	31.4	31.4	1.0	0	8.2	3.3	6.2	6.2	.20	+25	Deep silt loam	Fair	5.0	3/4" N, 1/2" F; upper profile undeveloped.	P-Soil compact prior to plowing and planting. Some surface washing-exposed roots.
5	White pine	Foxburg	Olartion	1150	29	4 x 5	20	62	Good	6	8	-	-	6	7	7	33.1	13.5	27.4	30.1	1.0	0	8.2	1.4	5.3	6.2	.21	+31	Silty clay loam	Fair	5.0	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F; compact subsoil	P-Thinning needed.
39	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	2260	25	4 x 4 1/2	25	80	Fair	-	25	-	-	4	7	14	31.9	22.6	26.8	26.8	1.1	+10	8.0	3.7	5.2	5.2	.21	+31	Stony sandy loam	Good	5.0	1 1/2" N, 1 1/2" F; upper profile undeveloped.	M-Consid. wevil and snow damage
47	White pine	Coudersport	Potter	1800	25	4 x 4	25	80	Fair	-	25	-	-	9	11	5	29.2	19.1	23.6	23.6	1.0	0	6.0	2.2	4.0	4.0	.16	0	Stony silt loam	Fair	6.5	3/4" N; earthwn mull, lt. B	M-Beavily weeviled; pruning, thinning needed.
63	White pine	Foxburg	Clarion	1300	24	5 x 5	20	75	Poor	-	20	-	-	1	8	11	28.0	20.4	23.8	23.8	1.0	0	8.6	3.0	5.1	5.1	.21	+31	Silty clay loam	Good	5.0	3/4" N, 1 1/2" F, 1 1/2" B	M-Beavily weeviled; old field planting;





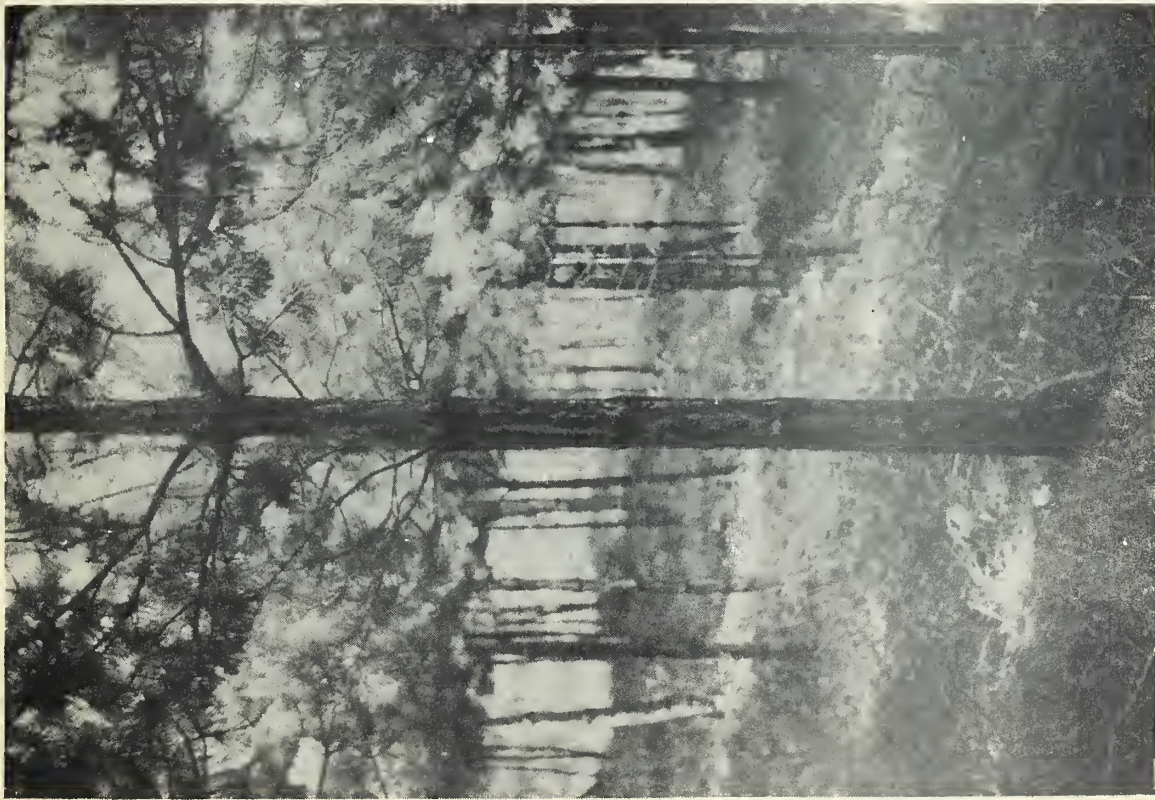


Fig. 4 Japanese black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*)  
 planted in 1915 at Polk State School,  
 Polk, Pa. (See Plot #15).



Fig. 5 Black locust planted in 1860 on the Fox  
 Estate, near Forburg, Pa.







Fig. 6 Scotch pine (left) and red pine (right) in very poor condition. Direct cause undetermined; small bark beetles (*Pityophthorus* sp.), aphids, and secondary fungi present; no evidence of injury by parasitic fungi or spittle bugs. Fox Estate plantations, near Foxburg, Pa.



Fig. 7 Average diameter of white pines (left) is 3.1 inches; that of the red pine (right) is 5.4 inches. Planted 1922. Round-Top Plantations, Polk, Pa.







Fig. 8 Glaze-Damaged Japanese larch bordering open, wind-swept fields.  
McCreight farm, near Reynoldsville, Pa. (See Plot #9).



Fig. 9 Severe localized snow-breakage in mixed plantation of Scotch pine  
and white pine on Guenter farm near Coudersport, Pa. (See Plots  
#39 and #40).







Fig. 10 An excellent plantation of Norway spruce, established in 1919 on the Engle farm near Beaver, Pa. (See Plot #11).



Fig. 11 Scotch pine (right) about 12 years old, on severely eroded and denuded west slope. Larch and red pine (left) only partial success. Vegetation previously killed by fumes from ore furnaces (foreground). Near Sykesville, Pa.







Fig. 12 Thrifty stand of white pine established in 1910 on the Bundy farm at Odin, near Coudersport, Pa. Very good recovery from weevil-injury (See Plot #50).



Fig. 13 Thrifty stand of pitch pine planted in 1920 on Nicholson Run area of the Allegheny River Mining Company, of Kittanning, Pa.





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